

REMARKS

Claims in the case are 10, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28 and 34-36, upon entry of this amendment. Claims 10 and 34 have been amended, and Claims 24, 26 and 29-33 have been cancelled herein. No claims have been added herein. Claims 1-9 and 11-21 were previously cancelled in a Preliminary Amendment dated 2 March 2004.

The subject matter of Claims 24 and 26 has been incorporated into Claim 10 by amendment herein. Accordingly, Claims 24 and 26 have each been cancelled herein. Claim 34 has been amended to include closed-end transitional language. For purposes of improved clarity, some additional dashes (indicating covalent bonds) have been introduced into the carrier formulas of Claims 10 and 34. The substance of the formulas in Claims 10 and 34 has not been altered or amended herein.

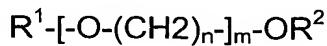
The cross reference information on page 1 of the specification has been amended to include the number of the issued parent patent to which the present application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §121.

Items 4 and 6 on the Office Action Summary sheet include a typographical error. For purposes of clarifying the record, items 4 and 6 on the Office Action Summary sheet should both read as --10 and 22-36-- rather than "1 and 22-36." Claim 1 was previously cancelled in a Preliminary Amendment dated 2 March 2004.

Claims 10, 22, 23 and 26 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by United States Patent No. 5,182,169 (**Fukuda et al**). This rejection is respectfully traversed with regard to the amendments herein and the following remarks.

Fukuda et al disclose a polyester film having an antistatic adhesive layer thereon (abstract). Fukuda et al disclose the antistatic adhesive layer as being formed from an aqueous coating composition that includes butyl cellosolve (column 9, line 61 through column 10, line 13).

Fukuda et al do not disclose a composition which includes a carrier represented by the following Formula-(I),



in which R^2 is butyl, R^1 is H, n is 2 or 3, and m is 2-35.

It should be noted that butyl cellosolve does not fall within the above Formula-(I).

Butyl cellosolve (also known as 2-butoxy ethanol and ethylene glycol butyl ether) is represented by the following formula,



In addition, Fukuda et al does not disclose a composition that includes an emulsifier selected from at least one of: ionic emulsifiers; amphoteric emulsifiers; and non-ionic emulsifiers selected from at least one of C₁₄-C₁₈ ethoxylated unsaturated fatty acids, octylphenoxy polyethyleneoxyethanol and poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-phenyl-omega-hydroxy, styrenated. It is noted that the present rejection does not include Claim 24 which has been incorporated into Claim 10 by amendment herein.

In light of the amendments herein and the preceding remarks, Applicants' claims are deemed to be unanticipated by Fukuda et al. Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 10, 22, 23, 25 and 29-33 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by United States Patent No. 5,560,751 (Hoshiyama). This rejection is respectfully traversed in light of the amendments herein and the following remarks.

Hoshiyama discloses a method of dyeing an optical component (abstract). The dyeing solution of Hoshiyama is disclosed as including butyl cellosolve (column 6, lines 63-67). As discussed previously herein, butyl cellosolve does not fall within the formula representing carrier (c) of Applicants' claimed composition.

In addition, Hoshiyama does not disclose a composition that includes an emulsifier selected from at least one of: ionic emulsifiers; amphoteric emulsifiers; and non-ionic emulsifiers selected from at least one of C₁₄-C₁₈ ethoxylated unsaturated fatty acids, octylphenoxy polyethyleneoxyethanol and poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-phenyl-omega-hydroxy, styrenated. It is noted that the present rejection does not include Claim 24 which has been incorporated into Claim 10 by amendment herein.

In addition, Hoshiyama does not disclose a composition that includes at least one of metal flakes, titanium dioxide, and crosslinked polymethylmethacrylate minispheres. It is noted that the present rejection does not include Claims 26, which

has been incorporated into Claim 10 by amendment herein. Claims 29-33 have been cancelled by amendment herein.

In light of the amendments herein and the preceding remarks, Applicants' claims are deemed to be unanticipated by and patentable over Hoshiyama. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the present rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 10, 22, 23, 25 and 27-33 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by United States Patent No. 6,028,180 (**Shawcross et al**). This rejection is respectfully traversed in light of the amendments herein and the following remarks.

Shawcross et al disclose an aqueous ink composition (abstract; and columns 16-18). However, Shawcross et al does not disclose a composition that includes an emulsifier selected from at least one of: ionic emulsifiers; amphoteric emulsifiers; and non-ionic emulsifiers selected from at least one of C₁₄-C₁₈ ethoxylated unsaturated fatty acids, octylphenoxypolyethyleneoxyethanol and poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-phenyl-omega-hydroxy, styrenated. It is noted that the present rejection does not include Claim 24 which has been incorporated into Claim 10 by amendment herein.

In addition, Shawcross et al does not disclose a composition that includes at least one of metal flakes, titanium dioxide, and crosslinked polymethylmethacrylate minispheres. It is noted that the present rejection does not include Claim 26 which has been incorporated into Claim 10 by amendment herein. Claims 29-33 have been cancelled by amendment herein.

In light of the amendments herein and the preceding remarks, Applicants' claims are deemed to be unanticipated by and patentable over Shawcross et al. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the present rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 29 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by United States Patent No. 4,025,301 (**Lang**). Claims 29-33 have been cancelled by amendment herein. As such, the present rejection is respectfully deemed to be moot.

Claims 29 and 31-33 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by United States Patent No. 4,294,728 (**Vanlerberghe et al**).

Claims 29-33 have been cancelled by amendment herein. As such, the present rejection is respectfully deemed to be moot.

Claims 29 and 30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by United States Patent No. 4,163,011 (**Carumpalos et al**).

Claims 29-33 have been cancelled by amendment herein. As such, the present rejection is respectfully deemed to be moot.

Claims 10, 22-25 and 29-33 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being Great Britain Patent Specification No. 1,559,627 (**Schäfer et al**). This rejection is respectfully traversed in light of the amendments herein and the following remarks.

Schäfer et al disclose a process of dyeing textile sheets (page 1, lines 5-8). However, Schäfer et al does not disclose a composition that includes at least one of metal flakes, titanium dioxide, and crosslinked polymethylmethacrylate minispheres. It is noted that the present rejection does not include Claim 26 which has been incorporated into Claim 10 by amendment herein. Claims 29-33 have been cancelled by amendment herein.

In light of the amendments herein and the preceding remarks, Applicants' claims are deemed to be unanticipated by and patentable over Schäfer et al. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the present rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 24 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Shawcross et al or Hoshiyama or Fukuda et al. This rejection is respectfully traversed with regard to the amendments herein and the following remarks.

Shawcross et al, Hoshiyama and Fukuda et al have each been discussed previously herein. Shawcross et al, Hoshiyama and Fukuda et al, either alone or in combination, do not disclose, teach or suggest a composition that includes both: (i) an emulsifier selected from at least one of: ionic emulsifiers; amphoteric emulsifiers; and non-ionic emulsifiers selected from at least one of C₁₄-C₁₈ ethoxylated unsaturated fatty acids, octylphenoxy polyethyleneoxyethanol and poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-phenyl-omega-hydroxy, styrenated; and (ii) at least one of metal flakes, titanium dioxide and crosslinked polymethylmethacrylate minispheres.

In light of the amendments herein and the preceding remarks, Applicants' claims are deemed to be unobvious and patentable over Shawcross et al or Hoshiyama or Fukuda et al. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the present rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 34 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over United States Patent No. 4,089,765 (Dudley). With regard to the following remarks, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Dudley discloses a method of electroimpregnating paper and non-woven fabrics with ionic materials having a specific conductivity (abstract). Dudley discloses the use of an aqueous composition in his process that includes butyl cellosolve (column 5, lines 63-68).

Dudley does not disclose, teach or suggest a dye composition that includes a carrier represented by the following Formula-(I),



in which R^2 is butyl, R^1 is H, n is 2 or 3, and m is 2-35. The dye composition of Applicants' claims includes a carrier represented by Formula-(I). As discussed previously herein, butyl cellosolve does not fall within the above Formula-(I). Butyl cellosolve (also known as 2-butoxy ethanol and ethylene glycol butyl ether) is represented by the following formula,



In light of the preceding remarks, Applicants' claims are deemed to be unobvious and patentable over Dudley. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the present rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 34-36 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Shawcross et al or Schäfer et al or Vanlerberghe et al. This rejection is respectfully traversed with regard to the amendments herein and the following remarks.

Vanlerberghe et al disclose a shampoo composition that contains a surfactant, at least one 1,2-alkane diol, and optionally a dye (abstract; and column 19, lines 34-68). The compositions of Vanlerberghe et al are disclosed as optionally including butyl cellosolve (column 19, lines 34-68). Vanlerberghe et al do not disclose, teach or suggest the dye composition of Applicants' present claims which

includes a carrier represented by Formula-(I), as discussed previously herein. As pointed out previously herein, butyl cellosolve does not fall within the carrier of Applicants' present claims, which is represented by Formula-(I).

Shawcross et al disclose an aqueous ink composition that includes, as an essential component, a water-dissipatable polymer, which is preferably a water-dissipatable polyester (abstract; column 3, lines 62-63; and columns 16-18).

Shawcross et al disclose preparing their aqueous ink composition by: (i) first mixing dye with an organic solvent; (ii) dissipating a water-dissipatable polyester in water; and (iii) mixing (i) and (ii) together. See column 14, lines 59-62 of Shawcross et al.

Shawcross et al do not disclose, teach or suggest the dye composition of Applicants' present claims, which is prepared by first forming a mixture of dye, carrier (represented by Formula-I) and optionally emulsifier, and then adding water to the mixture. Shawcross et al do not disclose, teach or suggest the improved properties that the dye compositions of Applicants' claims posses as a result of the method by which they are prepared. Due to the particular method by which they are prepared, the dye compositions of Applicants' present claims are, unexpectedly, absorbed more efficiently by plastic substrates, such as thermoplastic polycarbonate, than comparative dye compositions prepared by other methods. Attention is directed to page 10, lines 1-9 of Applicants' specification.

In addition, Shawcross et al do not disclose or suggest an aqueous ink composition that is exclusive of a water-dissipatable polymer, such as a water-dissipatable polyester. Applicants' present Claims 34-36 have been amended to include closed-end transitional language, which is exclusive of such water-dissipatable polymers as disclosed by Shawcross et al.

Schäfer et al disclose a process of dyeing textile sheets (page 1, lines 5-8). However, Schäfer et al do not disclose the method by which the dye compositions that are used in their process are prepared. See page 7, lines 48-53; and example 8 at page 11, lines 8-16 of Schäfer et al.

Schäfer et al do not disclose, teach or suggest the dye composition of Applicants' claims, which is prepared by first forming a mixture of dye, carrier (represented by Formula-I) and optionally emulsifier, and then adding water to the mixture. In addition, Schäfer et al do not disclose, teach or suggest the improved

properties that the dye compositions of Applicants' claims posses as a result of the method by which they are prepared. Due to the particular method by which they are prepared, the dye compositions of Applicants' present claims are, unexpectedly, absorbed more efficiently by plastic substrates, such as thermoplastic polycarbonate, than comparative dye compositions prepared by other methods. Attention is directed to page 10, lines 1-9 of Applicants' specification.

The liquors disclosed by Schäfer et al contain as a necessary component a reactive compound that condenses with the OH and NH groups of the fiber materials to which they are applied (page 1,liens 16-21). Schäfer et al disclose their reactive compounds as being formaldehyde derivatives of organic nitrogen compounds (page 1, lines 38-39). Applicants' present Claims 34-36 have been amended to include closed-end transitional language, which is exclusive of reactive compounds as described by Schäfer et al.

In light of the amendments herein and the preceding remarks, Applicants' claims are deemed to be unobvious and patentable over Shawcross et al or Schäfer et al or Vanlerberghe et al. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the present rejection is respectfully requested.

In light of the amendments herein and the preceding remarks, Applicants' presently pending claims are deemed to define an invention that is unanticipated, unobvious and hence, patentable. Reconsideration of the rejections and allowance of all of the presently pending claims is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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